

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/781,835	02/20/2004	Deborah F. Dawson	440-101	4154	
7590 12/06/2005		EXAMINER			
Elliott N. Kramsky, Esq.			THOMAS, DAVID B		
Suite 400 5850 Canoga A	venue		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Woodland Hills			3723		
			DATE MAILED: 12/06/2009	DATE MAILED: 12/06/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
A	10/781,835	DAWSON, DEBORAH F.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	David B. Thomas	3723
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim iill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>31 Oc</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This Since this application is in condition for allowant closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. ace except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1,6 and 10 is/are pending in the application Papers 9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner Applicant may not request that any objected to by the Examiner 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11.	vn from consideration. relection requirement. r. r. r. a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected or bill objected o	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	have been received. have been received in Application ity documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	

Page 2

Application/Control Number: 10/781,835

Art Unit: 3723

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Day (2,245,126), Grolig (3,145,041), or Konopacki (3,438,290) as disclosing an integral rod having an elongated straight member, a first and a second generally arcuate hook, each hook having a different dimension from the other, and the hooks lie in planes orthogonal to each other. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify the length of the elongated straight member and/or the dimensions of the respective hooks based upon the physical parameters of the intended use of any one of these devices. See *In re Rose*, 220 F.2d 459, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955); *In re Rinehart*, 531 F.2d 1048, 189 USPQ 143 (CCPA 1976); and, *Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc.*, 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 830, 225 USPQ 232 (1984).

Application/Control Number: 10/781,835 Page 3

Art Unit: 3723

3. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Day,
Grolig, or Konopacki, as applied to claim 1 above, in view of in view of Rowland
(3,488,025) who teaches that it would be desirable to manufacture a double-ended hook
from thermoplastic resinous materials rather than metal.

4. Claims 1, 6, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marker et al. (5,620,231) in view of Scheldorfer (2,663,588).

Marker et al. disclose a tool for threading a seat belt through a child safety seat.

Marker et al. disclose the tool as claimed, e.g. an elongated rod, and an integral generally arcuate hook, except for providing only one hook. Scheldorfer discloses an elongated tool for pulling a zipper. Scheldorfer teaches that it would be desirable to provide a finger gripping portion, or handle, in the form of a second hook integral to the end of the rod opposite the first hook, in order to facilitate the pulling of the tool, and further teaches that this second hook may lie in the same plane, or a perpendicular plane, to the first hook. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the seat installation tool of Marker et al. by providing a second hook, or gripping portion, on the opposite end of the elongated member, such as the finger gripping portion as taught by Scheldorfer, where the finger gripping portion may lie in the same plane, or in a plane perpendicular to the plane of the first hook, the benefit of adding this second hook being that the second hook provides a user better grip, or control, of the tool as the tool is being used.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments, see page 2, filed 31 October 2005, with respect to

Application/Control Number: 10/781,835

Art Unit: 3723

Shouse et al. have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 1, 6, and 10 as being anticipated by Shouse et al. has been withdrawn. However, applicant's arguments with respect to the obviousness of modifying Marker et al. in view of Scheldorfer have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to applicant's argument that the environment that the tool is intended to be used is different than the environment disclosed by Marker et al., e.g. the slot of the seat of Marker et al. is different with respect to the channel of the seat as disclosed by the applicant, therefore, the tool of Marker et al. allegedly may not be used in a seat having a channel, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. Furthermore, in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); In re Merck & Co., 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon at this time is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David B. Thomas whose telephone number is (571) 272-4497. The examiner can normally be reached on 10-7 M-F.

Art Unit: 3723

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph J. Hail can be reached on (571) 272-4485. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David B. Thomas Primary Examiner Art Unit 3723

MIL

dbt